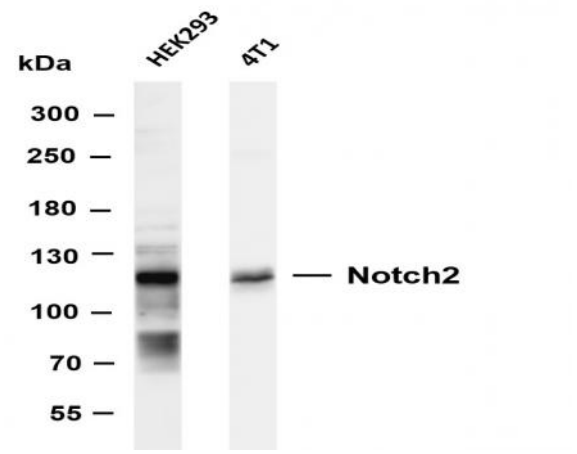
Best Tools for immunology Research

Notch2 (PT0367R) PT® Rabbit mAb

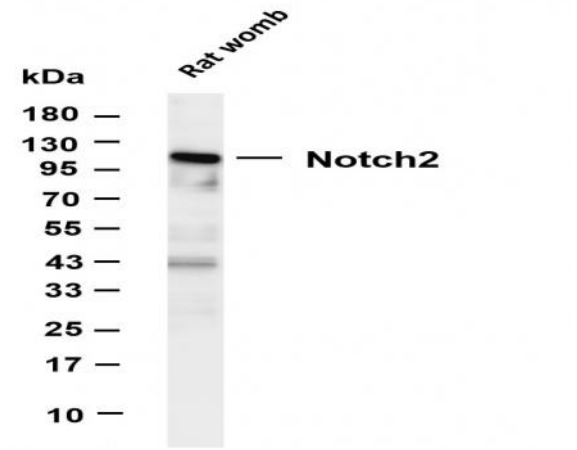
Catalog No :	YM8219
Reactivity :	Human; Mouse; Rat;
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA
Target :	Notch 2
Fields :	>>Endocrine resistance;>>Notch signaling pathway;>>Th1 and Th2 cell differentiation;>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - receptor activation;>>Breast cancer
Gene Name :	NOTCH2
Protein Name :	Neurogenic locus notch homolog protein 2
Human Gene Id :	4853
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q04721
Mouse Gene Id :	18129
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	O35516
Rat Gene Id :	29492
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q9QW30
Specificity :	endogenous
Formulation :	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source :	Monoclonal, rabbit, IgG, Kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1:100-1:1000;WB 1:1000-1:5000;IF 1:200-1:1000;ELISA 1:5000-1:20000;IP 1:50-1:200;

Purification :	Protein A
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	265kD
Observed Band :	120kD
Background :	notch 2(NOTCH2) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the Notch family. Members of this Type 1 transmembrane protein family share structural characteristics including an extracellular domain consisting of multiple epidermal growth factor-like (EGF) repeats, and an intracellular domain consisting of multiple, different domain types. Notch family members play a role in a variety of developmental processes by controlling cell fate decisions. The Notch signaling network is an evolutionarily conserved intercellular signaling pathway which regulates interactions between physically adjacent cells. In Drosophilia, notch interaction with its cell-bound ligands (delta, serrate) establishes an intercellular signaling pathway that plays a key role in development. Homologues of the notch-ligands have also been identified in human, but precise interactions between these ligands and the human notch homologues remain to be determined. This protein is cle
Function :	disease:Defects in NOTCH2 are the cause of Alagille syndrome type 2 (ALGS2) [MIM:610205]. Alagille syndrome is an autosomal dominant multisystem disorder defined clinically by hepatic bile duct paucity and cholestasis in association with cardiac, skeletal, and ophthalmologic manifestations. There are characteristic facial features and less frequent clinical involvement of the renal and vascular systems.,function:Functions as a receptor for membrane-bound ligands Jagged1, Jagged2 and Delta1 to regulate cell-fate determination. Upon ligand activation through the released notch intracellular domain (NICD) it forms a transcriptional activator complex with RBP-J kappa and activates genes of the enhancer of split locus. Affects the implementation of differentiation, proliferation and apoptotic programs.,PTM:Phosphorylated.,PTM:Synthesized in the endoplasmic reticulum as an inactive form which
Subcellular Location :	Cytoplasm, Membrane
Expression :	Expressed in the brain, heart, kidney, lung, skeletal muscle and liver. Ubiquitously expressed in the embryo.

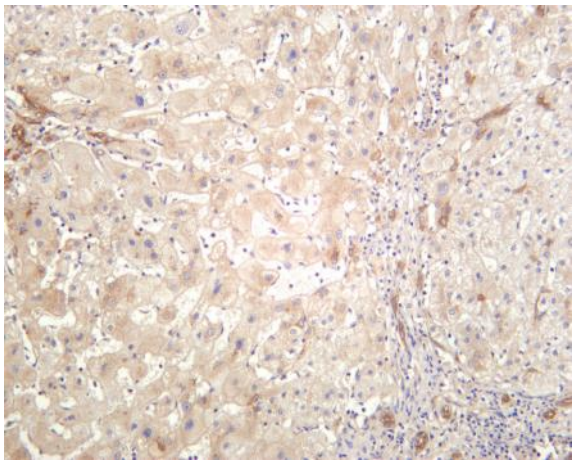
Products Images



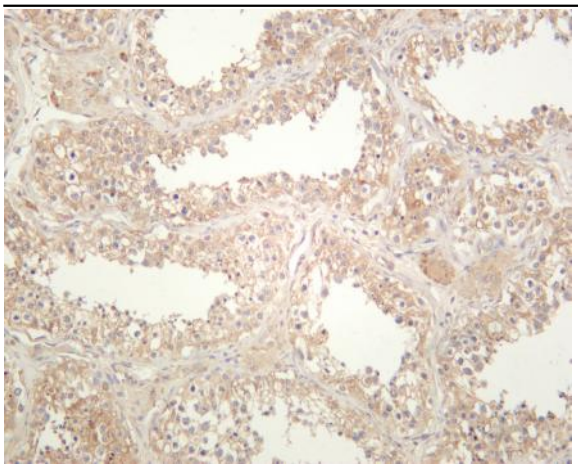
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-8% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Notch2 (PT0367R) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: HEK293 Lane 2: 4T1 Predicted band size: 265kDa Observed band size: 120kDa



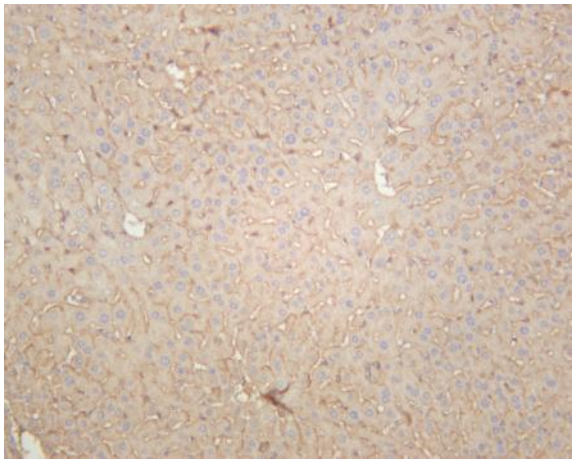
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Notch2 (PT0367R) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Rat womb Predicted band size: 265kDa Observed band size: 120kDa



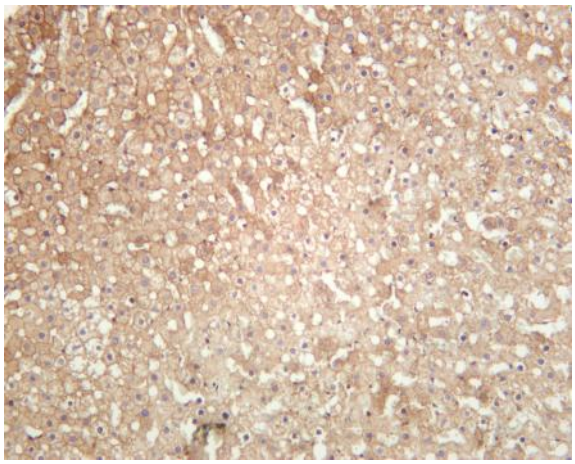
Human liver was stained with anti-Notch2 (PT0367R) rabbit antibody



Human testis was stained with anti-Notch2 (PT0367R) rabbit antibody



Mouse liver was stained with anti-Notch2 (PT0367R) rabbit antibody



Rat liver was stained with anti-Notch2 (PT0367R) rabbit antibody